Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 19.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER* 23, 1828 WHOLE NO. 199. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

D. G. MacRAE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public—He has large and convenient Ware-Houses for the torage of Cotton.

Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale, at *reduced prices*, by

E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, August 18, 1828.—6t99

Drs. P C. & L. Caldwell,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and one or both will always be found at the shop occupied by P. C. Caldwell.

Charlotte, August 15, 1828.—5t99.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber having been ordered to this place by the Commandant at Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of procuring recruits to fill the ranks of the Battalion stationed at the ARTILLERY SCHOOL of PRACTICE, solicits the attention of such enterprising, active and hardy young men as may feel inclined to enter the military service of their country, to the following terms of enlistment:

Bounty,	**$12**
Pay per year,	**60**

The rations furnished by the government are excellent as to quality, and sufficient in quantity. The clothing allowed, free from deductions, is also ample, as may be seen by the following allowance for one period of enlistment, or five years:

5 Uniform Coats, 3 Cotton Jackets with Sleeves, 3 Woollen do. 3 Fatigue Frocks, 10 ditto Trowsers, 10 pair Laced Boots, 10 pair Shoes, 10 Flannel Shirts, 10 Cotton do. 10 pair Half Stockings, 10 pair Socks, 1 Great Coat, 3 Blankets, 5 pair Wings for Coats, 5 Pompons, 2 Cockades and Eagles, 4 Bands and Tassels, 1 Leather Cap, &c. 1 Woollen Cap, 1 Oil Cloth Cover for Cap, 10 pair Woollen Overalls, 10 pair Cotton Overalls.

The climate at Fortress Monroe is one of the most healthy in the United States, as a Military Station altogether it is, doubtless, preferable to any other of the Army.

M. A. PATRICK,
Lt. 1st Regt. Artillery.

Hillsborough, August 8, 1828.—3t99.

NEW STORE,

At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of *HARGRAVE & HUNT*, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm forCash; whioh they will sell lor for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, }
ANDREW HUNT. }

August 25, 1828.—6t'03.

P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather. H. & H.

GOLD MINE!

THE subscriber has a valuable GOLD MINE on his plantation, four miles west of Charlotte, which he is desirous of leasing for a term of years, to some individual or company, with capital sufficient to work it to advantage. His means will not permit him to work it extensively, and he would therefore prefer leasing it. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT JAMISON.

Charlotte, Sept. 2, 1828.—3t99.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. The heirs of John Rudisel, deceased. } Original Process. Judgment & Execution granted be a Justice of the

Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisell deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chresby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susanah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.

6t99—pr. adv. $2 50. VARDRY McBEE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. }

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. }

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state:—*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the deposition of Walter Vinson, James Vasswilch and others, at the Conrt-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

6t02—pr. adv. $2 50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Politics of the Day.

STATE RIGHTS.

We are as warmly and decidiedly attached to State Ringts as the most open-mouthed clamorer of the new school can be. We would be as prompt in defending them, and as jealous in their preservation, did we realy conceive them in danger of being infringed. But we are not disposed, merely for a name—however high may be—merely for a pretence, however specious—to run the risk of breaking up the foundations of our government, of overthrowing the most sacred institutions of our country, before we kow what that name means, and what those pretences are.

Those politicians who wish to produce an excitement in the public mind assert that *the rights of the States are in danger.* From what quarter is the danger apprehended? who threatens them? Is it the House of Representatives of the United States? The House of Representatives is composed of the people of the several States. Will the people trample on their own rights? The members of the House are identified in feeling and interests with the States to which they belong. Their property, their friends, their kindred, all exist in the different states; their affection scentre there—and can it be supposed that they will conspire against their own interests, their kindred and friends? And for what would they do this? Not for themselves because they can exist as a part of the General Government, only through the will of the people of the states, whom, in that case, they will have abused. After they shall have trampled on the rights of the states, then they return again to the body of the people, and on them, their friends and posterity, fall all the evils of their wickedness! Can it be supposed that the members of the House of Representatives, men who have been selected for their virtue, and intelligence, will pursue a coure like this? No one in his senses can seriously believe it.

But is it the United States Senate which threatens to trample on the rights of the states? The Senators are the Representatives of the sovereignty of the states; selected for the purpose of upholding their rights in the councils of the nation; they are, in fact, the agents of the states—governed by the directions of the Legislatures. If, therefore, the rights of the states are infringed through them—the infraction will be the work of the states themselves.

Is it the President who is about to annihilate the rights of the states? The President can do nothing without the aid and the sanction of the two houses of congress. Before he can execute a law, congress must first enact it, and provide the means of its enforcement. His hands are powerless, unless supported by the sovereignty of the states in the senate, and the voice of the people in the house. Can it be feared that these two separate bodies will both conspire to annihilate that power through which only they politically exist? Such fears cannot be seriously entertained.

The clamor, therefore, which certain politicians have raised, about the rights of the states having been trampled on by the General Government, is a mere trick.—The fact does not exist. Neither does the danger of it. It is a phantom of the imagination, conjured up by political jugglers, for the purpose of forwarding the schemes of party

Sav. Mercury.

Mr. Ritchie, the very Fitzfudge of consistency says "that he and the 'Colonel' cannot believe that *their* countrymen will permit any man (meaning General Jackson) to be slandered out of his good name."—Was uot Mr. Fitzfudge the *first*, to allude, in his peculiar sneaking way, to the General's matrimonial relation in 1824? Did he not call him then, a tyrant, a despot and curse and pronounce him too ignorant to interpret the plain meaning of a single act of Congress? And will not permit *others* to "*slander*" the General a *little?* What a cormorant, to desire to monopolize all the slander!

Whig.

Logic.—Mr. Ritchie and the "Colonel" say, the smallness of Metcalfe's majority, is "decisive" in favor of Jackson.—If Barry had been elected, that we suppose, would have been "decisive" in favor of the Administration!—Admirable logic!

ib.

Out at last.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, says it was reported that at a caucus held at Auburn, in that State, at which *Martin Van Buren* was present, that gentleman consented to be the candidate in opposition to Judge *Thompson.* We wish *honest Martin*, what we are pretty sure he will meet with—*a signal defeat.*

Original.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

NO I.

Mr. PRINTER:—I have perused a pamphlet, which purports to be an address reported by the committee at Wilkesborough; and intend, with your permission, to make some observations thereon in your paper. As to the gentlemen whose names appear at the end of the pamphlet; and for many of whom I entertain sentiments of respect, I shall need to say nothing: the publication and the sentiments it contains, and the arguments by which those sentiments are attempted to be supported, are public property since their public avowal, and are open to investigation. There are some truisms in the commencement of this perfosmrance, uch as that "the human intellect" is "limited" that there are "different degrees" of improvement; and while they were enumerating the causes of the variance and opposition of sentiment with which "individuals and societies are often agitated" they might very safely have added, the love of power, and the desire of change, in hopes that some turn of the political wheel would gratify that desire.

The committee appear to be aware that the addrcss, as well as the cause it supports, is an attack on "civil liberty," and therefore they apologize beforehand for those intemperate and violent discussions which it may bring forth. In this apology, and indeed, in the whole address, they profess to have a "desire to be guided by the dictates of candor and truth:" and as their principal object appears to be to bring those who honestly differ from them, to act in concert with them, we may reasonably suppose that on such subjects, with such weapons, their success must be complete. Being myself, however, one of those who honestly differ from them, I have a right to inquire how far they have been governed by the dictates of candor and truth. I have a right to ask whether these are words thrown out to lull me to sleep, that they may the more easily accomplish my ruin and the ruin of the country; or whether they have manifested that they have indeed been governed by the dictates of those exalted qualities, so smothly bespoken and so fairly certified to themselves? And I must say, after a few examinations, that I perceive nothing like candor in the performance.

The very first sentence of the address contains more than an indirect departure from candor. The address is to the people of Sury, Ashe, Wilkes and Iredell, and begins by asserting that your national representatives ought to be brought to see, that the people are the fountain of power and that their will is sovereign and ought to be obeyed. The honorable Lewis Williams represented the counties addressed, at the time of the last Presidential Election, and gave his vote exactly as he had informed his contituents he would do, at the time he was asking their support. Although he always has admitted the right of the constituents to instruct their representatives; yet he may and does truely allege, that he received no instructions on the subject: His election when opposed by a member of "the committee," is proof, if any were needed, that the freemen of Surry, Wilkes, Ashe and Iredell, heartily approve of the course he pursued on that occasion.

The committee ask, if we "do not know, that with a majority of thousands pleading and demonstrating against their vote at the Presidential Election, those representatives set at nought and even vilified the man whom a majority delighted to honor? "Thus, say they, "were they forced regardless of the rights and disobedient to the voice of their constituents." I envey not the man or set of men, who can be capable of palming this sentence on the public: either they do not know the difference between a majority and a minority, or else they attempt wilfully to impose on the community. If this is a specimen of their candor, I should thank them to exhibit, if they can, its opposite. How does this committee know the fact, that a majority of thousands have even marshalled themselves under banner of the military chieftain? Was it not a little presumptuous in them to tell the people of this district so, in a few months after the re-election of Mr. Williams? The truth is, that Gen. Jackson never did obtain a majority of the votes of any duely qualified electors; if he had, he would have been President. The committee knew this as well as any other citizen, no better informed than themselves; and yet, with the facts of the case staring them in the face, they have endeavored to impose on us for fact, what they well knew was not fact.

But little reliance can be placed on the assertions of men once clearly detected in attempting to supporte their ca use by assumptions contradicted by facts. The committee having given us a specimen of this kind of argument in the outlet, fall without mercy on Secretary Clay. Departing from the order of attack persured by Kremer, Jackson & Co. they date his design to elevate Adams at some period previous to the election, when his withdrawal would have placed Jackson in the chair. By what sort of arithmetic, they prove that his withdrawing would have elevated the General, I am at a loss to conceive; certainly they are wholly unwarranted in this conclusion. But the committee are honorable men, and their assertions, however destitute of foundation, must be allowed to pass. Their argument on this subject is a curious specimen of the art of logic. They admit that it is proved beyond posibility of contradiction, by the letters and pamphlets of Henry Clay, that he preferred Adams to Jackson; and because he did so, according to the views of this committee, he ought to have voted forAndrew Jackson. It is, true that they attempt to bolster up their conclusion by attributing to Henry Clay an expression of his disappropation of Adams, which, as we have no authority for believing, except the declarations of men who are connected with those who, if such authority as theirs is allowed to pass, are resolved to pull down this administration, although it were as pure as the angels in heaven.

The committee seem to think it strange that a reconciliation had taken place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. One would have thought, that the two first names on the committee could have removed this difficulty. Can they tell what has reconciled Mr. Jackson and Mr. Benton; Mr. Jackson and Mr. Rowan; Mr. Jackson and Mr. Calboun? Mr. Mushat and Mr. King? The committee, pursuing their course of misrepresentation, and giving us their round assertions for proof, state it as a fact, within their knowledge, that Mr. Clay knew that the will of his constituents was in direct opposition to the vote he gave. He knew just the contrary; or, at least, he had strong reasons for believing the contrary, which anticipation has since been verified by the uniform election, in the district he formerly represented, of men to serve them in the General and in the State Governments, who approve of the administration. So that subsequent events do give undeniable evidence, it is true; but their deposition is exactly the reverse of the assertions of the committe, and prove, that in Mr. Clay there is no dereliction, in this respect, from his avowed sentiments on the right of instruction. The committee, after having admitted that Mr. Clay, in voting for Mr. Adams, followed the course which his preference dictated, are still unwilling to give up the notion of a barter, between him and Mr. Adams; on this point, dislocating an expression of Mr. Metcalfe and interpolating some expressions of somebody else, coined by themselves, perhaps, to suit the occasion, they arrive at the conclusion, that there was an implied or tacit agreement. And yet, Richard M. Johnson advised Mr. Clay to accept the appointment of Secretary of State; and General Jackson, although a member of the Senate, was not able to prevent that body from concurring in the nomination. The truth is, General Jackson's friends had in view (I argue from Mr. Clay's pamphlet, which the committee have allowed as authority,) endeavoured to obtain the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends, by bribery and by intimidation, and being foiled, have gravely, it seems imagined that they had been beaten with their owen weapons, and have taken upon themselves to assert what has been most clearly disproved; and after the notorious defeat of their chieftain, after he has been detected in basely calumniating and falsely accusing his rival, and of meanly attempting to conceal his baseness by having recourse to false statements, subterfuge and apologies, yet this committee, unwilling to admit the falseity of what he entirely failed to prove, have, with the spirit of inquisitiors, entered the bosoms of J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay, and have there found, what they might have found nearer, if they had sought it,—corruption. What admirable politicians these committee men are! like the great man whose cause they advocate, contitution, laws, precedents, every thing that stands in their way, must yield to their irresistible decree! The constitution directs the manner in which the President shall be elected; in pursuance of, and in strict accordance with the constitution, John Q. Adams is elected President, and proceeds to discharge the duties of that high station in such a manner as to reflect the highest honor on the wisdom of those who composed this committee, did vote for him, why, forsooth, "his elevation has been effected by demolition of rights the most sacred." stop a little, gentlemen; not quite so fast. His elevation

was no doubt effected without your aid and in opposition to your wishes; and no doubt some interests of yours,—at least in prospect,—were sacrificed. But instead of uttering vain regrets that you should be found in the minority, assert at once, like your friends in South-Carolina, that you have the right and the power to dissolve the Union, and that you will exercise that right and that power, unless the constitution of the U. States is altered to meet your views; and those precedents, that are the result of experience, be abandoned at your bidding! There are precedents, however, I do not consider as safe; among others, I should dislike to see the execution of the six militia men, or the manner in which the committee observe their promise, that they will be guided by facts, made precedents. PHOCION.

General John Floyd of Georgia.—Concerning this gentleman we copy the following passage from the last *Macon Telegraph:* "One of our members of Congress, we are informed, who represents the seventh Congressional District, does not deny the intention of the Disunionists, [to dismember the Union] but talks loudly of the *necessity* of the measure. He says the separation of the States, sooner or later, is, *inevitable;* and that the sooner it takes place the better! that a *Monarchy* would then be erected!" We heard two versions of this tale nearly a fortnight since—one of them more atrocious than that given by the Telegraph. Though long acquainted with the gentleman on whose authority it was circulated, and though duly impressed with his moral worth and adherence to truth, we hoped and still hope that he has misunderstood the import of General Floyd's observations; and have, in expectation of some explanatory statement to the public from the General himself, withheld the report from our columns. That a deeply laid plot of treason exists among some restless spirits in the South, particularly in Georgia, is beyond question. Every week that passes is full of its evidence; but it would afford us no pleasure to find Gen. Floyd leagued with that band of Conspirators, though we differ from him on more subjects than one. The charge being brought against him by no contemptible man, a speedy explanation from him is due to the public. Silence would justly be construed into guilt. *Milledgeville Patriot.*

We conversed yesterday with two gentlemen, merchants of Alabama, one of whom resides within seven miles of James Harris, Esquire, the son of the Rev. John Harris, who was executed under the orders of General Jackson, who assured us, that Mr. James Harris was a man of unimpeachable character and fair standing in his neighborhood. One of these gentlemen informed us that he was present at a public house in the neighbourhood when Col. Mc Kinley, a Jackson senator from the state, was appealed to by Mr. Harris for his character and that Col. Mc Kinley, without hesitation, bore testimony to it.

It will be recollected by our readers that this is the son of the Rev. Mr. Harris, who, in the discharge of a filial duty, has come forward to repel the cruel slanders of General Jackson upon the memory of his deceased father. *Marylander.*

Signs.—We are informed by some gentlemen who arrived here in the Western stage a few days since, that in the stage in which they came, there were 10 passengers, who represnted four states, amongst whom there was not a single Jackson man.

In Uniontown, Pa. where in 1824 Mr. Adams got but 2 votes, there is now a majority for him of 18. So goes on the good work. *ib.*

Illinois.—Duncan (Jack.) elected, but particulars not received. Duncan though slightly touched with Jacksonism, is a friend of Mr. Clay.—The friends of the administration in Illinois reckon with confidence, on her vote. We think it likely, that Duff was right in saying that "local causes" would influence the vote for Congress in Illinois. *ib.*

Mr. Clay was in Cincinnati, on the 22d August. His reception was enthusiastic there, and at Louisville. He declined public dinner at both places.—The invitation at Cincinnati was signed by 900 citizens. His health was becoming vigorous. The Democratic Press states that he will returned by the way of Ontario, Buffaloe, Albany and the Atlantic cities, to Washington. *Whig.*

A good sign in Kentucky.—Eighty one Sheriffs were present at Frankfort on the 21st ult. one from each county in the state. As they came up to the Clerk's table, to sign the official returns of the late election they severally expressed their preference for Adams or Jackson. There were for the former 44; for the latter 35, and three neutrals.

There are now living on the Sandhills in the vicinity of Augusta (Georgia,) man and wife, [illegible] ages amount to

INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Evening Post of Sept. 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived the packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers to the 24th and London papers to the 23d of July.

The Russian army are proceeding on their march towards Constantinople, and the latest advices, which are brought down to the 2d of July, left them at the distance of little more than one hundred and fifty miles from that capital.

A riot took place at Ballinamore in Ireland, on the 12th of July. One account makes the number of peasantry armed with pikes to be forty thousand, but the story is unquestionably very greatly exaggerated. They were dispersed by the police and military.

The new Customs bill from the Commons passed the House of Lords on the 21st.

London, July 21.—From our private correspondent—Half past seven o'clock—Letters have been received this morning from Odessa dated the 30th June, which state that the advanced guard of th Russian army had arrived at Varna, of which place immediate possession was taken. This indicates an intention on the part of the Russian to pursue the road to Constantinople nearest to the coast, and of leaving Shumla altogether out of the question. It does not appear that any Turkish troops had yet assembled at the last mentioned place.

The Sir William Joliffe steam packet, is arrived from Hamburgh, with papers to the 20th. They contain some important intelligence from Turkey. The army assembling at Adrianople is stated to be 100,000 strong. All mussulmen from 14 to 50 years of age, have been summoned to take up arms. The standard of Mahomet was to be immediately displayed.

The operations in Greece have not of late been of much importance. The war has languished on both sides. The last accounts, however, state that the Greeks have lately attacked the Turks in Athens; they took the town, but were obliged by the Turkish batteries of the Acropolis to evacuate it.

The attempts of General Church against Anatolico Missolonghihave failed.

An unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on Samos by the Turks cost them many men—1500 were made prisoners by the Samiots.

Russia and Turkey.—The Russian army continues its operations. Two additional bulletins have been received, the first dated the 30th ult. and the second the 2d inst. both from Karasou, where reinforcements of men, provisions, and ammunition continued to arrive daily. The Emperor, extending his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia (on the left of his position,) which gives him another port for receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzgoun on his right, which clears his right wing. His vanguard has left Trajan's Wall is its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik. On the shores of Asia the Russian arms are equally successful. Anapa has surrendered at discretion to the forces under Vice Admiral Greig and Rear Admiral Prince Menzikoff; the former has in consequence been raised to the rank of Admiral, and the latter to the rank of Vice Admiral. The fortress of Toulischa, or Tulitschi, has also surrendred, with a garrison of 2,000 & 91 pieces of cannon. The second bulletin concludes with enumerating the number of fortresses, (seven,) pieces of cannon, (eight hundred,) and standards, and the quantity of ammunition taken since the commencement of the campaign. If our readers will take the trouble to look at them, they will see not only how rapidly the Russians have advanced, but how careful they have been to clear their right and left flanks as they advanced. The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and by the 2d July, less than two months, they have pushed forward almost to Bazarkik and Varna, only 50 leagues from Constantinople, and have taken seven fortresses.

From the Hamburgh Reporter, of the 18th, it appears that Admiral Greig has made his appearance before Varna, with a part of the Russian fleet of the Black Sea which had been engaged at the siege of Anapa. This circumstance tends much to confirm the presumption that the Russians mean to take the sea coast in their march on Constantinople, & thereby render the "impregnable" passes of the Balkan useless to the Turks as a line of defence. According to accounts from the Vistula several military divisions, among whom is a numerous body of light cavalry, are ordered to proceed with great despatch to join the army in Turky.

King Miguel still continued his tyrannical course. He had caused a Mr. Young an Englishman, to be arrested. The London Sun says: We have reason to know, from undoubted authority, that Ferdinand of Spain has made a most pressing solicitation to our government to acknowledge Don Miguel as King of Portugal.

The Standard says:—We believe it is definitively settled that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury. It is stated that the Bishop of Chester will be translated very reverend G. Wellesley will be promoted to the See of Chester. The latter arrangements, however, have not as yet been finally concluded.

If one half of the reports which are in circulation (some of which are of too delicate a nature to advert to) be correct, the Duke of Wellington must have difficulties and anxieties to contend with of a more arduous nature than any which our foreign relations can present. *Morning Herald.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, Sept. 4.—By the brig Medina, Capt. Hendrickson, arrived yesterday from Carthagena, we have received Bogota papers to the 27th July. We had before received Carthagena papers to the 29th July, which contained Bogota dates to the 3d ib.

Advices to the 22d May had reached Bogota from Bolivia. After considerable resistance the mutiny at Chuquisaca had been suppressed. The illustrious Gen. Lanza, so highly distinguished for his important services in the revolutionary war, lost his life in that bloody affray. During the entire of this contest the Bolivians evinced the utmost zeal for the preservation of their institutions and a mortal detestation for anarchy and its promoters.

No less sincere is their regret for the misfortune which has happened to the Marshal of Ayacucho, who, in an engagement that took place on the 16th April, was deprived of his right arm.

The Peruvian General Gamarra, at the head of 5,000 men, had invaded the Bolivian Territory, with a view to reduce it, to a colony of Peru, and was hourly expected at La Paz.

The Bolivians hope to be able to resist the invaders, and to prevent the subjugation of their country, until succors arrive from Colombia. They are daily expecting reinforcements from the Liberator, without which, as their army is greatly inferior to that of the enemy, they must necessarily succumb. Gen. Urdininea, President of the Ministerial Council, has taken the command of the national forces, and marched to give the Peruvians battle. The inferiority of his troops, compared with the number of his opponents, leaves little hope of success to the Bolivian arms. The disturbances at Chuquisaca were of a very serious nature; during the five days that they lasted many persons lost their lives; and as Gen. Sucre, on account of his wound, is incapacitated from discharging his Presidential functions, Don Jose Maria Perez de Urdininea, Minister at War, and General of Division, has been transferred to the command of the Bolivian army, and entrusted with the executive duties. Precautionary measures have been adopted by the government to prevent further molestation from the factionists; and to guard against the designs of the enemies of Bolivia, the assembly has been convened.

VERA CRUZ.

Capt. Bukup, of the brig Gen. Victoria, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, states, that in consequence of the frequent piracies in that quarter, several merchants and captains of vessels had applied to Commodore Porter for arms, which were granted.

The Mexican navy was in a bad condition; almost all the seamen were discharged, and most of the officers had sent in their resignation. Only one of the ships of war, the Herman, Capt. Hawkins, was now at sea; all the rest were moored to the Castle, and the probability was that they would never put to sea again. The Herman had been successful in taking a number of prizes, which had been sent into the harbor of Vera Cruz. On the 31st July, H. B. M. frigate Aurora appeared off Vera Cruz; and Com. Porter, expecting a salute, hauled down his flag, knowing that he had not men enough on board to return the salute. All the other ships followed his example, and thus they all remained when the V. sailed. The seamen were most of them on shore in a miserable condition, without employment and without money—their year's wages having been refused them. Eight of the seamen and officers came passengers in the Victoria.

Capt. Bukup thinks that Com. Porter will leave the Mexican service very soon and return to the United States. A report has been circulated in our daily journals that he had already left the service: but our Vera Cruz papers to the 6th ult. make no mention of such an event. On the contrary, under date of August 1st, we find him granting licenses to privateers to cruise against the Spaniards.

Business was extremely dull in Vera Cruz. The only topic of interest was the coming election, and on this the people were sufficiently violent. The general opinion was that Gen. Guerrero would be elected President, and Don Ignatio Estera, the mortal enemy of Com. Porter, Vice President.

The following we translate from the Vera Cruz papers:

Much excitement prevails in the city of Mexico, owing to the assassination of two very respectable citizens, in the open streets. The Government have taken the most prompt and energetic measures to discover the perpetrators of this horrible act. One of the individuals murdered was a colonel in the Mexican army.

A gentleman recently arrived from Vera Cruz has sent us the following article for publication, which we lay before the public without comment, leaving the reader to form his own judgment.

As the majority of the people of the United States appear to feel an interest in the operations of our brave and meritorious countryman Com. Porter, and the infant navy which he has undertaken to discipline and improve, we regret to state that his utmost endeavors to that effect have through the suspicious folly of those in power proved ineffectual.

The whole Mexican squadron, (consisting of the Congress, Libertad, Victoria and Bravo,) are now lying in ordinary at Vera Cruz, their crews all discharged, and not the least probability of their being able to procure men to man them for another cruise. The Commodore, after repeated applications to the proper authorities, soliciting the payment of his seamen's wages, finding his request unattended to and neglected, at length, on the 28th of July, ordered his flag to be hauled down, declaring himself no longer able to support it. This example was followed by the remainder of the squadron. The brig Hermon is the only Mexican vessel now on a cruise, and after her return, which is daily expected, it is not probable that another Mexican naval vessel will go out—at least for a great length of time.

All the foreign officers in the service (with but few exceptions) have tendered their resignations and retired in disgust, without being able to obtain their pay, but instead, a certificate, which is of as much value as the old Continental paper money in the United States. Many of these certificates of the amount of three hundred dollars have been disposed of for ten. The Commodore has obtained leave of absence, and contemplates paying a visit to his native country, as we understand, in the first vessel that sails from Vera Cruz. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Foreign Correspondence.—We have received by the Montano letters from several of our friends at Paris, to one of whom we are indebted for a copy of Gen. Lafayette's Speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 23d June last. It is neatly published in a pamphlet form, comprising 10 or 12 octavo pages. Our readers will be gratified to learn, that at the latest dates the General was in good health, notwithstanding the severity of his legislative duties, which would detain him from La Grange till the first of August.

From another correspondent we learn, that the celebration of American Independence, the proceedings of which will be found in our paper of this evening, was unusually animated, and went off with great eclat. The addresses of Gen. Lafayette, and our Minister, Mr. Brown, were peculiar ly appropriate. *N. Y. States.*

It will be seen, under the marine head, that three of the deputies to the late Grand Convention at Ocana, have arrived in the 'Bunker Hill.' This fact is a sad comment on the condition of Colombia, even under the enviable supreme rule of Bolivar. It is not considered desirable, probably not safe, for some of the representatives of the people since the dissolution of that body, to trust themselves in his hands. This is a sorry story to tell of an august body, assembled by the demands of Bolivar's friends, and sanctioned by himself, merely because they did not agree with him in sentiment. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The "Customs' Regulating Bill," about to be passed (it is a ministerial measure;) by the Parliament of Great Britain, is deserving the attention of the reader. John Bull resents our Tariff and is determined to counteract it. The bill in question is intended to increase the excitement of the Anti-Tariff States and to promote an object dearer to England than any other, which she has never for one moment, lost sight of—a divison of the U. States, and a virtual reunion of a part to herself. Shall we submit to her dictation and repeal the Tariff, or assert our honour and dignity by adhering to it? We are threatened with smuggling and retaliation, because, forsooth, we have adopted a system acted on by England for 200 years, and which has raised her to her present pitch of power and greatness. *Whig.*

From the Oneida N. Y. Observer.

THE NEW NOSE.—The important operation of making a new nose has been recently performed in this village by Dr. Batchelder, the late professor of surgery in one of the eastern medical colleges, with complete success. The operation consisted in taking a piece of flesh from the forehead and bringing it down, applying and fastening it to the face where the nose should be, the part to which it was to be applied having been previously scarified. We have examined the face of this unfortunate individual and find that it is not only true that such an operation has been performed, but that it was done with so much exactness that the wounds healed almost entirely by the first intention, leaving the smallest possible vestiges of the performance; the scars are therefore much less apparent than could have been expected. The cicatrix upon the forehead whence the adventitious nose was taken, is very small, and may be entirely concealed by the hair of the foretop, with the exception of that portion which extends to the roof of the nose, which was designedly made in the place where there is usually a natural wrinkle, for which without the closest inspection it would be taken. The bones of the nose, which form the partition between the nostrils and also the one forming the left side of the nose, were destroyed by the disease (a cancer) but the operation was so conducted as to fill up the deficiency occasioned by the loss of these bones, and to give the nose an aquiline appearance, so that the horrible deformity caused by the loss of the facial handle has disappeared. while the new proboscis stands forth with becoming modesty.

FRANKLIN, (TEN.) AUG. 8.—*Horrid Murder.*—We have been informed of a most shocking occurrence which took place in Giles county in this state, a few days since. The circumstances, as they have been detailed to us on the authority of a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, who had them from a very respectable person direct from the neighbourhood of the shocking scene, are as follows: A man (whose name our informant has forgotten) who keeps a public house somewhere in Giles county, left home with his wife, with the intention of staying all night. He left the house in the care of his two daughters, with directions to receive no travellers, in his absence. Late in the evening, an old gentleman called and desired to stay all night. The girls refused to entertain him, alleging their father's commands as the excuse. He insisted, and they finally agreed to let him stay. Some short time after, a young man called, whom they also refused to entertain; but upon his insisting, backed by the request of the old gentleman, who pledged himself for his good behaviour, they consented that he should stay also.

Some time after they had retired to rest, the two travellers were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the Chamber of the two sisters, who slept above them. They instantly arose and went up stairs the younger taking his pistols with him. At the door of the girls' room they encountered a man passing out. He was hailed by the younger traveller, who demanded his name, and the errand, and the cause of the noise which had awakened them, and who threatened to shoot him if he remained silent, or persisted in his attempt to escape. He made no answer, and on endeavouring to pass, the traveller shot him dead on the spot. They then went into the room, where a most bloody and appalling spectacle met their view—the two sisters were found in bed with their throats cut, and weltering in their blood.

They now sallied forth for the purpose of alarming the neighbors. The first house they came to, and the one nearest this scene of blood, they informed the landlady what had happened, who immediately exclaimed, "It is my *husband* you have shot!" she proved to be correct; it was indeed their nearest neighbor who perpetrated the crime. It seems the murderer, and the father of of the ill-fated girls, were engaged in a law-suit—they were the most material witnesses in the case, and the monster, to get rid of their testimony, formed in the absence of their father the diabolical resolution, in which he succeeded but too well, of *depriving them of life.*—*Balance.*

The character of an Intemperate Physician as drawn by a member of the faculty—

He reads no more, and soon loses much of what he had once learned. He forgets his professional engagements, and disappoints his patients—to their great irritation, if not actual injury. Instead of acknowledging the truth, he is tempted to offer unfounded excuses, and thus contracts habits of falsehood. But all this is a trifle compared with other delinquencies. He does not recollect from one visit to another the symptoms and treatment of his patients; and therefore can prosecute no systematic or rational method. He observes clumsily, scrutinizes no deeper than the surface, forms hasty conclusions, and prescribes at random. Like a blind Cyclops, he inflicts heavy blows, but knows not whether they fall on the disease or the patient. He writes his prescriptions, however, "*secundum artem,*" if not *secundum scientiam;* and, leaving the event with Nature and Providence, seeks for his conscience the quieting influence of another glass.

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.—A letter from New Orleans under date the 15th ult. states that on the day preceding, as the steamboat Grampus was towing two vessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of Genera Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincolr,
Fourth,	Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from a gentleman of intelligence and observation, now in Philadelphia. It confirms the accounts, which we have from time to time received in the newspapers of that State, of great changes in favor of the Administration in Pennsylvania.

"*Philadelphia, Sept.* 10, 1828.

"I have heard much political conversation in this city and in New-York:—all is favorable to the Administration. New-York will certainly give Adams 20 or 22, and may give him 28 votes. The Legislature will not dare to take the election from the people.

"This State is changing rapidly. Governor SHULTZ has expressed his opinion in favor of the Administration; and so soon as the German population hear this from him, they will go with him. The German papers have taken up the cause, and are producing rapid changes. At the last Presidential Election, Jackson obtained only about 37,000 votes, when on some other occasions 120,000 votes have been polled. This State can now give 200,000 votes.

"The Jackson party are apprized that Gov. Shultz is in favor of the Administration; but they are backward in saying any thing about it, as they are afraid of the German population, who will go with Mr. Shultz. But they are determined, so soon as the Presidential Election is over, to try their strength to put him out.

"I have just seen a gentleman from Lexington, Kentucky: he says he has lately been in ten counties in that State, and that there is no doubt that the entire vote of Kentucky will be given to Mr. Adams. Whatever the Jackson party may say to the contrary, they are completely prostrated in Kentucky."

The Jackson party, it would seem, have all at once become patrons of piety, guardians of the Sabbath; and have recently been horror-struck at the daring impiety of Mr. Adams. He has—what? taken his neighbor's wife? Pshaw! that's nothing! Killed his friend in a duel? Poo! that's a trifle! Attempted to assassinate his enemy, stabbed his relative in his back, or shot half a dozen militia men? Oh no! Why, man, these are only harmless peccadilloes; but Mr. Adams has been guilty of the monstrous crime of travelling 20 miles after attending church, on the Sabbath!

But seriously;—Mr. Adams, on his recent visit to his native town, travelled 20 miles on the Sabbath; and for this he has been arraigned by the Jackson editors, and held up to the execration of the country as a sabbath-breaker—by men, many of whom would travel every sabbath in the year, if they could promote their interest in so doing. And what are the facts in this case? Simply these:—Mr. Adams arrived at Providence in the Steam Boat on Sunday morning—he was received with cheers and a military salute—he was called upon by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and other gentlemen—*attended divine service during the day*, and afterwards rode to the former residence of his father, on horseback, where he arrived on Sunday evening. These are the facts. We shall not attempt to palliate the conduct of Mr. Adams; we leave it to the just judgment of an intelligent people, who are not to be imposed on by *cant*. Mr. Adams has done nothing more than many clergymen are in the habit of doing: even in New-England, "proverbial for its rigid observance of the sabbath," it is by no means uncommon for them to travel 10 or 15 miles on the sabbath, for the purpose of making exchanges; and we believe even there, as well as in other parts of the country, clergymen travel in the Steam Boat on Sunday: yet for this Mr. Adams is assailed, by the moral and pious editors of our Jackson papers, as guilty of some unheard of crime! Verily, the race of those has not yet passed away, "who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

But drums were beat and cannon fired on the sabbath. This was wrong; but why blame Mr. Adams for it? It was not of his seeking, and we sincerely believe, was painful to his feelings: it was the spontaneous act of his fellow-citizens, a demonstration of respect, which he could not control. Further:—he was called upon by the Governor, Chief Justice, and other gentlemen; but this was a voluntary tribute of respect, on their part, which he could not refuse. Will any one say, that he should have repulsed them, with the pharisaical declaration—"Stand aside, I am holier than ye? Ye are sabbath breakers, I cannot countenance you in your impious violations of the holy day?" Had such been his conduct, the very men who are now abusing him, as a violator of the sabbath, would have been the first to brand him with the epithet of canting hypocrite! His attending divine service, immediately after his arrival, showed his regard for the sabbath, as well as his desire to avoid the greetings which were tendered him on that day; and in our opinion, he better observed the sabbath, by riding home after church service in the evening, than he could have done by remaining in Providence, where he would, in a measure, have been compelled to receive the visits of his fellow-citizens, as well as to witness other evidences of respect, which he could not prevent. His solitary ride home, on horseback, was much more favorable to devotional feelings, than a continuance in the town would have been, amid the continual interruptions which he must have experienced. In short, this attack on Mr. Adams is a pitiful attempt, made by men, the most of whom care as little about religion and the obligations which it imposes, as General Jackson himself, to excite the prejudices of the religious part of the community against the President, and by consequence, enlist them in favor of their military idol; but we have no doubt their good sense as well as their piety, will guard them against the *trick*. We know that the editors of one or two religious papers have censured Mr. Adams for riding on the sabbath: their motives we respect—their object is a good one: but when they see the use that is attempted to be made of their conscientious rebuke, by political partizans, we cannot doubt the course they will take. They never can consent to lend a helping hand to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the presidency; for in however serious a light they may view this trespass of Mr. Adams on the holiness of the sabbath, they well know that it is as the white robe of innocence, when compared with the crimson dye of Gen. Jackson's transgressions.

Mr. Van Buren.—The Albany Daily Advertiser publishes the following article from Mr Van Buren:

"The Daily Advertiser, having in some degree lent its countenance to the allegations, that a plan is, or has been on foot to obtain a repeal or modification of the law regulating a choice of electors in this state; and that such design has been intimated in one or more letters from Mr. Van Buren, to his friends in Kentucky; he is induced by the nature of the charge, and the general interest properly taken in the subject, so far to depart from his usual course, in relation to the accusatory articles which ordinarily grow out of our political conflicts, as to ask the editors of the Advertiser to correct the unfounded imputation. That Mr. Van Buren has frequently, in answer to enquiries from his friends in Kentucky and elsewhere, expressed a confident opinion, that New-York will give at least, three-fourths of her electoral votes to Andrew Jackson, i true; but that he ever intended to intimate that the existing law would be repealed or modified, or has said or written any thing from which such inference could be drawn, or that he ever entertained, or expressed a desire to have any such change to take place, or that he has knowledge of any such design on the part of his friends, or any body else, is wholly untrue.

"*September* 2, 1828."

The National Intelligencer of Monday contains a long article commenting on the above—from which we have only room to-day for the following extracts:

"Mr. Van Buren denies the Letter said to have been written by him, suggesting, in a certain event, the repeal of the electoral law of New York. He knows very well that we should never have made the statement we did and that we never make any statement, without sufficient evidence to induce *us* to confide implicitly in the truth of it. Our information is from a source that is not willing to be disclosed: but the Public may rest assured that before many days they shall hear more upon this subject. The truth must come out. That a Letter was written, and received by a leading Western gentleman, (not *by* Mr. Van Buren, since he denies it—and we do not question his personal honor—but) *from* him by some other person, promising *the whole thirty six votes of New York, if necessary*, we have no more doubt, than that we underscore the above emphatic words as they, or words of the same import, were underscored in the Letter in question. At what exact date that Letter was written, we are not able to say, the date of it not having been communicated to us. The design which it discloses is not the less odious because it is now disclaimed, and may be hereafter abandoned; nor do we believe that it will be abandoned, if required by the occasion, that is, if necessary to the election of Gen. Jackson.

"Mr. Van Buren's opinion, which he has declared to be against such a measure, may be *overruled*, as being more scrupulous than wise, and entirely too *abstract* for a *practical* politician. *His party* may do the deed in despite of his prudery upon the subject, and he will escape the odium of it hereafter, by having protested against it before hand."

* * * * * * * * *

"What is the exact truth respecting this said Western letter, we have intimated, will soon be known. Meantime, we aver, that we told the story as 'twas told to us, and as we believed it—and, as we still believe the substance of it."

"But, as we have said before, these disclaimers prove nothing, if believed, but that the parties do not intend themselves to be seen in the matter. When done by others, they may, perhaps, be *induced* in time to *forgive* the deed for the sake of its laudable object, viz. to put down this Administration right or wrong. And, if it should happen that it *cannot* be done without their aid, why then it will be time enough for them to come out: and it will then, according to their creed, and the intimation of the writer of the letter Westward, be proper to do so, because it will have become necessary.' * * * * *

"Our word for it, we shall yet make the good people at Albany wince, more than they have done, at the exposure of their projects, which it has been our duty to continue, as the light dawns more and more upon them."

The Prospect.—Never have the friends of the Administration had more cause to calculate on success, than at this moment. Never have the Jackson party manifested so much fear of the result of the Election, as they at this time, with just cause manifest. A year ago, every vote west of the Mountains was claimed for the Hero—and besides the Southern States, they calculated with certainty on N. Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania—in N. York and Maryland, nothing less than two thirds would satisfy them, and some of the boldest even claimed Vermont, Connecticut and Maine. How stands the case now? the *West*, as exhibited at their Elections and by other satisfactory means, show that they will have to seek elsewhere for strength to sustain their Hero and their party. Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana—forty electoral votes—have all given unequivocal evidence that they will sustain the Government on the day of trial, for the majority of the people of those States are now with us, and all the changes are in our favor. The three votes of Illinois are doubtful—and the eleven votes of Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, are not certain for the Hero. Tennessee even, will give at least two of her votes for the Administration. New Jersey and Delaware are safe beyond a doubt—and from seven to ten votes in Maryland, and from 22 to 26 in New York, may confidently be calculated on for Adams. The lowest number of votes claimed will elect him by a majority of five Electoral votes. Pennsylvania, we have not taken into the account, Carolina, nor Virginia. The "signs" in Pennsylvania, make the hearts of the boldest Jacksonites quake, while they inspire the friends of the Administration with double vigor. Pennsylvania, formerly the strong hold of Jacksonism, if not now for the Administration, gives good reason to believe that she will be found on its side on the day of trial. The Administration party are all alive there, the most influential men in the State have declared for the Administration—the light of truth is opening the eyes of the people, and the changes in our favor are so numerous and rapid that, though we do not calculate on her twenty-eight votes to a certainty, we have strong hopes they will be added to swell our majority. N. Carolina and Virginia may even possibly be brought over, if active exertions are used to furnish the people with correct information.—They have been led into error, which the slow march of truth has not yet dissipated—but may be before the Election.

The friends of Civil Liberty have every motive to press forward, and by a great and final struggle, secure a triumphant victory—and put down the party who have said "they would put out the present Administration though pure as the Angels at the right hand of God," to put at the head of our Civil Government a man who has no one trait of character to recommend him to the office. *Whig.*

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Treaty with Mexico.—It was reported previous to the adjournment of Congress, that a messenger had arrived at Washington with the copy of a Commercial treaty with Mexico, agreed upon by Mr. Poinsett. We were informed yesterday, that this was the fact—that the Treaty was approved by our Senate—sent back for the final ratification of the Mexican Government, and was again received at Washington more than a month since, ratified by that government. If this be true, it seems strange that our government have not in this period promulgated a circumstance of so much interest to our commerce.

The appearance of the foregoing paragraph, extracted from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, of the 30th ult. led us to inquire into the facts of the case. We find them to be as follows, viz:

Don Pablo Obregon, the Mexican Minister to the United States, received, while at New York, the ratification by the Mexican Government, of a *Boundary* treaty between the United States and Mexico, which had been concluded at the latter place in the preceding January. On the 2d of August this information was given to the President, who did not consider himself at liberty to exchange ratifications of the Treaty, without the further consent of the Senate, inasmuch as the four months had expired, within which there was a stipulation in the Treaty that the exchange should be made, and with which stipulation before them, the Senate had advised and consented to the Treaty. The Treaty is therefore to be again laid before the Senate at the next Session of Congress: together with a *Commercial* Treaty between the two nations negotiated at Mexico in February last, to the ratification of which, it is understood that a condition has been annexed by advice of the Mexican Congress, which was not attached to it when the Senate of the United States advised its ratification.

Nat. Journal.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. BINGHAM: I send you herewith a miniature, just received from the north, which I doubt not will be viewed with much delight by all connoisseurs in the fine arts, and by all *true* patriots, to whatever party they may belong.

All who have heard of the *distinguished* original,—and who has not heard of him?—of course feel a natural curiosity to know something of his appearance; it is to gratify that curiosity, as far as practicable, that I send you the miniature, and request you to notice it in your journal. It is the likeness of a great politician, who, in the ever memorable winter of 1825, suddenly appeared in the political horizon, and like a comet

"..... disastrous twilight shed
On half the nation."

"——————————— his face
"Deep scars of thunder have intrenched; and care
"Sits on his faded cheek, but under brows
"Of dauntless courage, and considerate pride,
"Waiting revenge: cruel his eye, but cast
"Signs of remorse and passion, to behold
"The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,
"(Far other once beheld in bliss,) condemned
"Forever now to have their lot in pain."

To be short, the picture is a likeness of the *Hon.* George Kremer, M. C. from Pennsylvania, much distinguished in the war against *the powers that be*, and known under almost as many epithets as the hero of the Æneid:—being called by his compeers "honest George," in consequence of his efforts to pull down their adversaries from their envied height; sometimes called "cry-aloud-and-spare-not-Kremer," because he declared, in the letter which the *Hon. S. D. Ingham wrote for him*, that he would "cry aloud and spare not;" but most extensively known by the name of "*drunken George*," which last appellation he acquired from his devotion to Bacchus. This *pure* patriot and *illuminated* politician is represented in a sitting attitude, with hat on head and "spectacles on nose," apparently reading, with deep deliberation, some of Duff's telegraphic calculations on the presidential election.

The head, so far as it can be seen for his beaver, is such an one as would delight a professor of phrenology: if there be within a hundred miles of Salisbury any one versed in that abstruse science, I hope he will come to see the head of Mr. Kremer, and tell us which of his epithets is the most appropriate. Yours, &c.

AN AMATEUR.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held on Tuesday last, Messrs. Charles Chauncey, Alexander Henry, Cadwallader Evans, Charles Jarid Ingersoll, James Ronaldson, and James C. Fisher, were appointed a Committee to examine the statements laid on the table by the President. The meeting then adjourned to nine o'clock the next day.

This morning the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Chauncey, made a report responsive to the address of the President—embracing a statement of the condition of the Bank in August, 1828, and a comparison of its present condition in 1822. Very warm encomiums are bestowed on the President in the report, and the measures which have been taken to increase the circulation of the bank and extend its business are highly applauded. The report concluded with resolutions approving of the administration of the bank in every thing, general and particular, which resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

It is stated, in the report, that the profits of the last year exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of 823,000 dollars; and were greater by 979,000 dollars, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand, on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000—circulation, 13,000,000—Public deposites, 6,563,000—Private do. 7,301,000—Funded Debt held by the Bank, 16,930,000—Discounts, 37,000,000—Contingent Fund, 4,300,000—Suspended Debt, 7,109,000.

Philadelphia Gazette.

The new crop of Cotton is arriving in greater quantities than it ever did, as early in the season. As many as five loads were taken in one day this week at one Warehouse. It readily commands 10 cents. But, our river is still unfavorable from its lowness for either the shipment of produce, or the reception of mercantile stock. We believe, it is a common opinion among our merchants, that, owing to the deficiency of last year's crop, and the improbability of an exuberant one this year, that the planter will receive a better price for his cotton than he has done for two years past.

Augusta Courier.

The Death of Judge Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is confirmed. He died at his residence in Kentucky, yesterday three weeks ago, after a short illness, following a laborious term of the Circuit Court. His loss will be seriously felt, as he had already attained very high estimation and reputation as a Judge. Here is a great office to be filled. The persons we have heard principally spoken of for it, are Mr. M'Lean of Ohio, (the post master General) Mr. Robertson, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Boyle of Kentucky.—There will probably be many others. The office of District Judge of the District of Ohio is also yet vacant. The latter, we suppose, will soon be filled; but we should doubt whether so important an appointment as the other will be filled until after Congress meets. [*Nat. Int.*

ARISTOCRACY WILL CREEP OUT.

The honest republicans of America will learn with mingled feelings of abhorrence and disgust, that the Jackson party in Philadelphia, have gotten up *Monumental Inscriptions* in honour of *Packenham and the British troops* who fell under his command at New Orleans.—These are intended too, to bring *disgrace* upon those which have been reared by the friends of the Administration, to the memory of the unfortunate *militiamen*, who were *without law, justice, or necessity*, executed by Gen. Jackson, during the *few* months he was in the service during the last war. It is a melancholy fact, that GENERAL JACKSON CAUSED MORE OF HIS OWN MEN TO BE SHOT *than were killed by the British on the 8th of January*, 1815. It is beyond contradiction, *that where the enemy killed one*, he sanctioned the deaths of THREE.—Let the following bloody record attest the truth of what we say:

1	John Wood at Fort Strother
6	The Rev. M. Harris and his fellow sufferers
7	MILITIAMEN.
8	Regulars at Nashville
12	do. at New Orleans
20	REGULARS.

RECAPITULATION:

7 Militiamen
20 Regulars

Grand Total 27.

Recollect, that General Jackson sent the above unfortunate men to their *long homes* within "*one little month*," or two. We would not have as much blood on our hands for all the wealth of the Temascaltepec Mines, rich as they are in the precious metals!!!

Marylander.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,* for 1829.

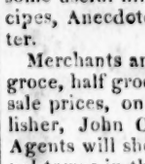
Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

For Sale, on Credit.



I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, FIVE LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

In Friendship.

I will sue you:—I cannot nor will not indulge you any longer. You can call and see me, if you choose. My money I will have.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Sept. 1828.—2t200.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Capps, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment! and all those having claims against said estate, must present them as the law directs, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery,

J. McKITT, jun. *Admr.*

August 29, 1828.—3t99.

POETRY.

FROM THE MARYLANDER.

TOTHER YANKEE DOODLE.

John Quincy Adams is the lad,
Americans delight in;
He's done some *few* things which, I guess,
Were quite as good as fighting.

CHORUS.

John Quincy Adams is the man,
Round whom the people flock, Sir,
And none the worse for Uncle Sam,
Because of Yankee stock, Sir.

Old Washington, who had some sconce,
Though some now dare dispute him,
Pick'd out the boy for Uncle Sam
And said he knew he'd suit him.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

Tom Jefferson that sturdy chap,
Whom people did confide in,
Predicted, that this same John Q.
The nation would take pride in.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

Jim Madison with Mister Bull
Once had a sort of fracas,
And when he wished to hush it up
Chose John an arbitrator.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

Then, when Monroe was commodore,
He made John first lieutenant,
Who thought the cruise display'd such skill,
He kept him till the end on't.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

And since the crew by their free will,
Have chosen him commander,
He's steer'd the ship so bravely on,
No breakers e'er have harmed her.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

But now some busy mutineers,
Who wish a revolution,
For that vile end, would run ashore
The good ship Constitution.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

We want no *lubber* at our helm,
In times of such commotion,
When one *mis-stay*—and freedom's hopes
Are buried in the Ocean.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

And Andrew Jackson, all agree,
If you incurr'd his *dis*-like,
Would at the yard arm hoist you up,
Or dress you with a handspike.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

They say he shoots a score or two,
When'er he wants a frolic;
And cold lead so administer'd
Is apt to give the collick.
John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.

That Jackson's fit for President,
They don't believe who'e said it,
And though we love our pumpkin pies,
We're not so pumpkin headed.

John Quincy Adams is the man,
Round whom the people flock, Sir,
And none the worse for Uncle Sam,
Because of Yankee stock, Sir.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The events of the Revolution pass before us like the bright vision of a dream; some are clothed in the gay dress of imagination, and others with the gloomy garb of facts, yet whether real or inaginary, they are alike interesting, and ever calculated to please the reader. I have selected some few events, and intend with your permission to intrude them on the public. As this is the commencement of a series, I make no further preface than that which every unassuming writer is bound to make to his readers, who he trusts, peruses his Talest as the hasty productions of youth, and not crush his aspiring ambition by a just though often ungenerous criticism. One thing I beg leave to observe, and that is, the subject of these and future Tales, will be founded on facts, which occured in the dark days of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had prossession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans, who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obeisance to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessaries of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from Delaware to Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol Mills, unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander-in-chief of the American forces, was then encamped at the Valley Forge; suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots and dissipations; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, ha. made frequent applications for a pass Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living, that six brothers, by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time commited many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light, to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guard at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree and putting a letter into her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter, bearing the character of her husband's hand writing. After a pause, he said: "Your husband is well, Madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us I mean among the soldiers; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying he handed her a purse of money—"my means, Madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, Sir, my husband would see me shortly: how do you know that, which seems so impossible, and how did you know me, who never"———

"Hush, Madam, we are now approaching the Britsh guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants, but hark————take that road to the left, farewell." So saying he departed.—She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart—already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word—"halt" struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman."' 'I have none, sir; my children"————

"D——n the rebel crew! why do you breed enemies to your King?—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared. His whole demeanor was changed—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice, to give the poor woman her flour.—"Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? see yonder guard-house, if you interfere here thou shalt be its inmate." "May be so, sir—but wont you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect"————

"Hell and fury, sirrah! why bid me recollect—you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You wont give this poor woman her flour?" "No!"

"Then by my Country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall!" and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat, and hurled him to the ground. "Run, Madam, run, see the guard-house is alive, seize your flour pass Vine street and you are safe." Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards. The unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds.—"shoot him down! down with him!" was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the mean time flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready here for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than put in execution.—He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware, (on the very spot where stands the extensive glass works of our enterprizing citizen, Dr. Dyott.) Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one sprung from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender. "'Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession." "Son of a slave to a King! how dare you address a freeman?—surrender yourself. A Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltroon—away or you die!" and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate: behind him was the whold line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort piquets, on the left the City of Philadelphia, filled with British troops. Only one way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance, twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore, he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore, he turned round, took out a pistol, and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers, gave one look—one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men are so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the dissappointed pursuers towards this one, are by no means to be censured—personal danger seemed to be no part of their character—plunder (but only from the British) seemed to be their sole aim with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another, they were relieving the distressses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

Many instances of heroic valor are on record, and I am pleased to think, that many remember their actions, who will add to my feeble effort, living testimony of their truth. A remembrance of things past, connected with events out of which sprung our liberties, cannot be otherwise than pleasing.

THE SAVOYARDS IN PARIS.

THESE are certainly the most industrious and enduring of God's creatures, and like the Irishmen in London, they perform all the heavy, ill-paid, and dirty work of Paris. The Savoyards generally leave their native country at from four to five years of age; their whole property consisting of a coarse woolen jacket, which performs the double duty of coat and waistcoat, a thick red night cap of the same course material, a small piece of wood and cord slung across their back, for the purpose of carrying burdens, and a monkey! On their journey, and for a long time after their arrival in the capital, the monkey is their chief support; and they certainly demonstrate their gratitude to the "double of our species" in a very palpable manner; for the animal is always better clad, and generally better fed, than his owner. After a couple of years spent in this fashion, our young urchin thinks of bettering his condition, sells his monkey, and turns sweep. Two or three years more being spent as a "*rammoneur*," a change of occupation again ensues, and behold the Savoyard a collector of skins, crying "*Peau de lapin, peau de lapin!*" This trade in its turn is abandoned for that of a *commissionaire* or porter, as manhood approaches, and at the corner of every street behold a Savoyard by turns a shoe-black and ticket-porter. Next he becomes a *frotteur* at an *hotel garni*, or, mayhap, a wood-sawyer; at other times he degenerates into a *chiffonnier*, an organ-grinder, or hurdy-gurdy man; but in whatever station he may be placed, you will find him active, intelligent and obliging, and always ready to do whatever he undertakes, at the very lowest price. This is one reason why the Savoyards are hated by the French; they consider them a race that will work for any thing, & live on almost nothing; and they always exclaim, "Why don't they stay in their own country? Why do they come to interfere with our profits?" It is, however, the invariable practice of the Savoyards, like the Scotch, whom they resemble in frugality and patient endurance of fatigue, to return to their native land when they have amassed a little money; but hardly are the seated down quietly, when up springs a new family, who, in their turn, undergo the toil of their fathers. Yet, notwithstanding this wandering life they preserve their primitive simplicity and moral honesty, and there is not one of the race to be found in any of the prisons, or even the black books of the police of Paris.

From Cradock's Memoirs.

CONTROVERSY WITH GIBBON.

About the time that every knight-errant was inclined to break a spear on the Gibbonian shield, Sir T. A——e was advised to enter the lists, and he informed me that he should engage in a controversy with Gibbon. "With Gibbon, Sir, about what, his fifteenth and sixteenth chapters?" "No, about his pump." At that time he was next door neighbour to Mr. Gibbon in Bentinck street, and there was one pump common to both premises, and some wits had furnished Sir Thomas with a learned dissertation on the subject. When he first wrote to Gibbon, the great historian sent for a workman, but he could find nothing that was amiss with the pump; but the first letter not obtaining an answer, Sir Thomas followed it up with a learned "Dissertation on the Origin of Pumps," and favoured me with the sight of some copy, which he said, "if he could obtain no full answer he should publish, and he was assured that it would sell." I told him, "I did not doubt it;" but being intimate with his lady's family, I earnestly entreated him to desist. He, however, pursued the persecution, till Gibbon became much annoyed. Some time after, I asked Sir Thomas what became of his controversy. "Oh!" says he, "Gibbon never dared to write an answer; he gave in, and only at last sent a message to desire 'that I would take the pump altogether, and do what I pleased with it.'" The Essay on the Pump was not ill drawn up either as to elegant style or historical information, whoever had been the writer of it.

MISTAKES OF AMBIGUITY.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company? and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the *Company* of Militia which he had the honor to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment; the young ladies squalled as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, they'd ought to be shot, odd rat 'em!" the master of the house bit his lip with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader, while we relate another of the mistakes of Ambiguity.

A gentleman owned a bitch which he was in the habit, as many are, of improperly calling a *slut;* and at the same time he chanced to have a hired girl who was notorious for her dirty habits. While the bitch and the girl formed a part of his household, he engaged an honest matter of fact fellow to work for him as a hired man. While the man was yet new in his place, and little accustomed to the language of his employer, the latter suspecting the bitchef killing sheep, but being unwilling to put a favorite animal to death on more suspicion, ordered the man to take the *slut* and tie her up in the barn. "Very well, sir," said Tom; and the gentleman going out immediately after to ride with his wife, Tom hastened to execute his orders, which (having noticed the filthy habits of the maid and never dreaming that a slut was any thing but a slut) he did exactly according to the letter. The gentleman returning in due time, and not finding Betty in possession of her premises, inquired of the hired man where she was. "In the barn sir," replied Tom. "What is she doing there?" asked the master. "Nothin, as I know on," said Tom, "she's sulky as Satan." "But how came she there, man?" exclaimed the gentleman.—"Why," said Tom, "dang it, *I tied her up, sir as you told me to!*"

From the Charleston Observer.

EQUITY *vs* LAW.

The great master painter of the passions, in his description of Shylock, has held up a picture from which we turn with loathing and disgust; yet the resemblance which many individuals, of fair reputation, bear to the original, is proof enough that it is a case by no means unique. Shylock would have his bond—his pound of flesh nearest the heart of the unfortunate debtor. May he not be considered in this respect as the prototype of some who have no scruples of conscience in taking all that the law allows? An example will illustrate my meaning.

A. purchases of B. a piece of land, for which he pays him one third in cash and gives his bond with mortgaged security for the remainder, to be paid in four equal annual instalments. The first and second instalment, when they become due, are cancelled. A is unfortunate, and the mortgage is foreclosed upon his failing to pay the third and fourth; when the land, together with all his other effects, are exposed to sale. His goods and chattles are first disposed of which about pays the interest and cost. B. dose not attend the sale, but employs, an agent, and gives him direction not to let the land be sold unless it amounts to the judgments which he holds over it. The sale takes place on a stormy day—It is struck off to the agent of B. at one half the amount of the judgment. And now B. is every solicitous to ascertain whether A. has any more property on which he can seize. B. has the very land which he sold to A. in as good condition as it was when he sold it—together with two thirds of the money for which it was originally sold, and the interest on the remaining third. He charged his agent to bid for it to the amount of the judgment which he held over it. And because it was sold for less, he, good honest soul, after stripping his unfortunae debtor of all that he possessed, is still hunting him for the remainder—be cause, forsooth, the LAW allows it.

This example, Mr. Editor in its general outlines, is from real life; and the oppressive creditor is ranked among honorable men. Perhaps were we to examine all the transactions of life, we should find more counter parts to this story than those who live retired from the world, are apt to imagine. The golden rule is sometimes forgotten, when men WILL HAVE THEIR BOND.

ARISTIDES.

PROBLEM—TO THE CURIOUS.

An Eagle, at the North Pole on looking towards the South espied a Dove, which was immoveably fixed directly over the point in which the meridian of Cape Horn and the parallel of 60 degrees South latitude, intersect each other. Urged by his natural rapacity, he started instantly for the Dove, and flew in the direction which the meridian of the Cape indicated at the moment of starting, (without regard to the diurnal motion of the earth) at the following rate, to wit: In the first hour 320 miles: second hour, 315, and so on continuing to decrease 5 miles each hour till he reached the Dove. How many revolutions will the earth have performed, in the interval between the time of the Eagle's starting, and that of his pouncing on the Dove? What Empires, King doms, Principalities, Dukedoms, Dutchiess States, Rivers, Lakes, Bays, Seas, and Oceans, did he pass over in his flight? What was the nature of the curve, described by the shadow, on the surface of land and water? and at what points did the curve cut the several Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. passed over? also at what points did the curve cut the parallel of every tenth degree of latitude between the Pole and the point over which the Dove was suspended? *Nat Intelligencer.*

A Lucky Printer—Rara Avis.— A notice in the New York Observer states, that if *George Poser Southeron*, a printer, late from Quebec, will call at that office, he will hear good news; as, for instance, of a great legacy from a rich relation. It is not often that printers meet with such good fortune, for, generally speaking they are a *luckless set.*

In the accounts of General Jackson, while Governor of Florida, there is one charge against the United States of a dozen and a half of SMOKING PIPES. Considering his salary was $5000, we think it a small business to tax the country with such articles especially as when he was legislated out of the army he received three months pay. *Marylander.*